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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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WILLIAM MITCHELL,	Case No. 3:16-cv-00384-LRH-WGC
	ORDER
v.	
BACA, et al.,	
Respondents.	

This *pro se* petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 is before the court on petitioner William Mitchell’s motion for reconsideration of this court’s order granting respondents’ motion to dismiss in part and denying leave to amend the petition (ECF No. 40). Respondents opposed (ECF No. 43).

On August 16, 2017, this court granted respondents’ motion to dismiss in part, concluding that several portions of ground 1 were unexhausted and dismissing ground 2 for failure to state a claim for which federal habeas relief may be granted (ECF No. 32). In that order, the court also denied Mitchell leave to file an amended petition. He had sought leave to amend to add a third ground asserting a claim of ineffective assistance of state postconviction counsel. The court denied leave to amend as futile because such a claim is noncognizable in federal habeas corpus.

On September 28, 2017, Mitchell filed a motion for reconsideration of that order (ECF No. 40). Where a ruling has resulted in final judgment or order, a motion for reconsideration may be construed either as a motion to alter or amend judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e), or as a motion for relief from judgment pursuant

1 to Federal Rule 60(b). *School Dist. No. 1J Multnomah County v. AC&S, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255,
2 1262 (9th Cir. 1993), *cert. denied* 512 U.S. 1236 (1994).

3 Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b) the court may relieve a party from a final judgment or
4 order for the following reasons:

5 (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable
6 neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence which by
7 due diligence could not have been discovered in
8 time to move for a new trial under Rule 59(b); (3)
9 fraud (whether heretofore denominated intrinsic or
10 extrinsic), misrepresentation, or other misconduct
11 of an adverse party; (4) the judgment is void; (5)
12 the judgment has been satisfied, released, or
discharged, or a prior judgment upon which it is
based has been reversed or otherwise vacated, or
it is no longer equitable that the judgment should
have prospective application; or (6) any other
reason justifying relief from the operation of the
judgment.

13 Motions to reconsider are generally left to the discretion of the trial court. *See Combs v.*
14 *Nick Garin Trucking*, 825 F.2d 437, 441 (D.C. Cir. 1987). In order to succeed on a
15 motion to reconsider, a party must set forth facts or law of a strongly convincing nature
16 to induce the court to reverse its prior decision. *See Kern-Tulare Water Dist. v. City of*
17 *Bakersfield*, 634 F. Supp. 656, 665 (E.D. Cal. 1986), *aff'd in part and rev'd in part on*
18 *other grounds* 828 F.2d 514 (9th Cir. 1987). Rule 59(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil
19 Procedure provides that any "motion to alter or amend a judgment shall be filed no later
20 than 28 days after entry of the judgment." Furthermore, a motion under Fed. R. Civ. P.
21 59(e) "should not be granted, absent highly unusual circumstances, unless the district
22 court is presented with newly discovered evidence, committed clear error, or if there is
23 an intervening change in the controlling law." *Herbst v. Cook*, 260 F.3d 1039, 1044 (9th
24 Cir. 2001), *quoting McDowell v. Calderon*, 197 F.3d 1253, 1255 (9th Cir. 1999).

25 Mitchell argues that this court misunderstood the claim that he sought to add to
26 his petition (ECF No. 40). He is incorrect; he sought to add a claim that his state
27 postconviction counsel was ineffective for failing to raise the issue that his trial counsel
28 "suborned perjury" (see ECF No. 28-1, pp. 11-12). As the court explained, a claim of

1 ineffective assistance of state postconviction counsel is not cognizable in federal
2 habeas corpus. Mitchell now argues that he intended to also add a claim that trial
3 counsel suborned perjury. The basis of this claim is Mitchell's allegation that trial
4 counsel knew Mitchell was under the influence of medication and incapable of
5 knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily entering into the guilty plea agreement, but trial
6 counsel allowed Mitchell to indicate to the court that he was proceeding knowingly,
7 intelligently and voluntarily. The gravamen of this claim is that trial counsel was
8 ineffective because he knew that Mitchell was under the influence of medication at the
9 time and did not knowingly and voluntarily enter his guilty plea. This claim is already
10 before the court as ground 1(d) and shall be considered on the merits (see ECF No. 32,
11 pp. 4-5).

12 Accordingly, Mitchell has failed to make an adequate showing under either Rule
13 60(b) or 59(e) that this court's order denying him leave to amend his petition and
14 granting the motion to dismiss some grounds should be reversed.

15 The court shall grant petitioner an additional thirty (30) days to comply with this
16 court's earlier order by (1) informing this court in a sworn declaration that he wishes to
17 formally and forever abandon the unexhausted grounds for relief in his federal habeas
18 petition and proceed on the exhausted grounds; OR (2) informing this court in a sworn
19 declaration that he wishes to dismiss this petition without prejudice in order to return to
20 state court to exhaust his unexhausted claims; OR (3) filing a motion for a stay and
21 abeyance, asking this court to hold his exhausted claims in abeyance while he returns
22 to state court to exhaust his unexhausted claims. *Id.*

23 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that petitioner's motion for reconsideration (ECF
24 No. 40) is **DENIED**.

25 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that petitioner's motion for order to conduct inquiry
26 into subornation of perjury (ECF No. 39) is **DENIED**.

27 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that petitioner's first and second motions for
28 extension of time to respond to this court's order dated August 16, 2017 (ECF Nos. 42,

1 45) are both **GRANTED**. Petitioner shall file his response within **thirty (30) days** of the
2 date of this order.

3
4 DATED this 15th day of November, 2017.

5 
6 LARRY R. HICKS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE